

PUTTING LILLEY ON THE RACK

HOUSE COMMITTEE GOES AFTER HIM LAWYERLIKE.

It Develops That Even the Resolution of Inquiry Into the Submarine Scandal Was Written by Abner E. Neff of the Lake Torpedo Boat Co.—Other Revelations.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The submarine scandal took another brisk turn to-day when the House investigating committee called Representative George L. Lilley of Connecticut to account. The committee felt the sting of criticism and innuendoes that have been cast in letters and newspaper articles, for which Mr. Lilley was held responsible.

No effort was made by the committee to conceal the views of Mr. Lilley's conduct, and they went after him as only lawyers can in half a day of grilling examination. Chairman Boutwell was outspoken in declaring that it was the purpose of the committee to run down rumors that have been spread reflecting on the committee and on every member of the House.

The ire of the committee was most aroused by two letters and a telegram that had emanated from Mr. Lilley's office in Washington. Mr. Lilley took refuge by denying the authorship of one letter or knowledge of it, though his name was signed to it. It referred to the committee in contemptuous terms. He passed the responsibility for it to the shoulders of Benjamin Webster, his young secretary.

Mr. Webster was right there and stood by his employer's statement. He had written the letter and signed his employer's name. As for the telegram, which was wild and wide of the mark, Mr. Webster had sent that to Mr. Lilley as a matter of duty in order to keep him informed. A newspaper clipping was in line with the sensational despatch and the committee held an impression that the whole thing was of a piece.

The day was one of revelations. Something was exploding every minute. It was like the last act of a play when the plot is being unfolded. New testimony of Abner E. Neff of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company had added to his productions for Mr. Lilley a resolution introduced by Mr. Lilley in the House on February 27 and written by Mr. Neff on February 21.

This additional testimony of Neff unintentionally deprived Mr. Lilley of the authorship of the last document in the case bearing on his charges. All that have gone before were Mr. Neff's productions or have emanated from his office. He brought the date of establishment of activity toward an investigation outside of Mr. Lilley to within one day of the date of his famous resolution which was introduced in the House on February 29.

Following this development Mr. Lilley was forced to defend himself from swearing to papers that he had written with the Neff resolution and committing his testimony by saying he offered the written evidence without having read it.

Searching the shadows for the author of the anonymous letter to Frank L. Edinborough of Michigan, one of the mystical signs of a spectral hand that mystified Mr. Lilley's charges five days before he made them, publicly or privately, the committee was informed by Benjamin Webster, Mr. Lilley's secretary, that he had written a letter to Mr. Edinborough, not the anonymous letter, though, but a letter signed "Smith." This was merely a letter of inquiry, but it also concerned Representative Edinborough, against whom the anonymous letter brought a charge of graft.

Here the shadows deepened, for the committee was convinced, as all the testimony was convincing, that the trail of the anonymous letter writer led away from Mr. Webster and almost identified another man. One of the committee remarked that the phantom figure that he believed the interest in the investigation, the writer of anonymous letters and user of Mr. Neff's typewriter for their production, would be known within forty-eight hours.

One of the exhibits for which Mr. Lilley was put on the rack was a telegram of March 24, sent Mr. Lilley on a train as he was returning from Connecticut by his secretary, Benjamin Webster, which said Boutwell, Olmsted, Rothel and Rodenberg had bought tickets for New London on the 4 o'clock train.

Coupled with this was a clipping from the Bridgeport Standard of March 23, which said that it was reported around the corridors of the Capitol that Boutwell, Olmsted, Rothel and Rodenberg had left Washington the day before for New London for the purpose of bringing political influence to bear on Mr. Lilley to stop the submarine investigation. Mr. Boutwell is chairman of the committee, Mr. Olmsted is a member and Messrs. Rodenberg and Rothel are members of the House.

Next a letter was held up, signed George L. Lilley, and directed to George W. Goff of East Hampton, Conn., in which the writer says that the committee "have already demonstrated their intention to apply the whitewash brush whenever they can. Therefore it is safe to assume that very little will be brought out."

There was more to stir the wrath of the members of the committee, which had got into the public prints, and the committee was particularly exercised over a letter that Mr. Lilley had sent to the Secretary of the Navy, Victor H. Metcalf, last September, which put Representative Roberts of Massachusetts under suspicion in these words:

"As for the attitude of the House toward Mr. Roberts' argument, nobody has listened to it when it was made. Among the well meaning members of the Congress the Lake people have more friends because they never employed the methods of the Holland type people."

It is well known that the company that Mr. Roberts appears to represent is doing more to-day in the employment of questionable methods to intimidate members of Congress and the Naval Committee than all other corporations in the United States."

Mr. Lilley disclaimed responsibility for the telegram or the letter to Goff. Both were the productions of his secretary, made on his own initiative.

"Yes, I wrote the letter and signed Mr. Lilley's name to it, and Mr. Lilley knew nothing about it," Mr. Webster declared stoutly.

This letter casts a reflection on every member of the House of Representatives," said Chairman Boutwell. You have known of the existence of the letter for months (addressing Mr. Lilley) have you recalled it, have you repudiated it, either to this committee or on the floor of the House?"

Mr. Lilley said he would withdraw it. It was not a question of withdrawal, but members of the committee seemed to conclude with one accord.

"I disclaim it, then," said Mr. Lilley. Mr. Lilley asked permission to correct statements that appeared in newspapers saying that in reports of proceedings before the committee he had voted for four submarines in the naval committee to cost \$3,500,000.

The word "four" was an error, but the examination of the official record disclosed the same error there. It should have been "for" submarines. The record was so corrected.

On the point of Mr. Neff's testimony of his authorship of the Lilley resolution of Feb. 27, the committee was severe in questioning Mr. Lilley.

Mr. Olmsted called his attention to a long statement prepared for the committee at the conclusion of which Mr. Lilley had said: "The foregoing facts and conditions influenced me in introducing House resolution 24."

"When you made that sworn statement," pursued Mr. Olmsted, "what did you mean?" "I did not read the statement," was Mr. Lilley's explanation.

"Yet you swore that the foregoing facts influenced you in introducing the House resolution."

"All the matters mentioned there were of common knowledge," answered Mr. Lilley. Mr. Lilley acknowledged that he had introduced the House resolution "by request."

"So the foregoing facts that you have sworn as having influenced you in intro-

ducing the resolution did not influence you?" persisted Mr. Olmsted.

Mr. Lilley would only answer that he did not know what was in the statements nor the superscription.

Mr. Olmsted exhibited a newspaper interview with Mr. Lilley, in which it was said that his resolution calling for an investigation of submarine legislation was introduced by him after a conference with the President at the White House. Mr. Lilley was asked by Mr. Olmsted if he had not encouraged the President to believe that the friends of submarine legislation had defeated the four-battleship proposition in the Naval Committee.

Mr. Lilley denied having said so to the President or anybody else. Mr. Olmsted told him that he had acknowledged the interview as correct before the Committee on Rules.

"Do you wish to repudiate it now?" inquired Mr. Olmsted.

"No; but I will say that I did not dictate that part referring to a visit to the White House."

"Did you not the substance of it?"

"I do not remember," was the reply.

SENATE AMENDS NAVAL BILL.

The Amendment Increasing the Number of Battleships Will Come Up To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate considered the Naval Appropriation bill for nearly four hours to-day, but did not take up the question of new battleships for discussion. That feature of the bill will be debated at length to-morrow and the amendment offered to-day by Senator Piles of Washington increasing the number of battleships to be authorized this year from two to four will be voted on. Senator Hale predicted that it would be voted down.

Most of the important amendments made to the House bill by the Senate committee were adopted. The amendment giving increased pay to the officers and enlisted men was adopted after Chairman Hale had assured Senator Warren, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, that he could use his efforts in the conference to see that the pay increase did not exceed the increase given for the corresponding service in the army. As the amendment was passed to-day there is a considerable increase in navy over army pay.

Senator Burkett of Nebraska added an amendment to the bill appropriating \$300,000 for a new iron foundry.

The amendment prepared by Mr. Hale giving to officers of the various staff corps "actual rank and title as now established for the staff corps of the army," but providing that it should "not carry over any rank or title," was knocking out on a point of order raised by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hale expressed regret. He said that he had hoped to settle finally the friction between the staff and the line by the amendment he had offered, the most recent example of which had been the conflict growing out of the detail of a surgeon to command a hospital ship.

An amendment offered by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, abolishing the use of irons as a method of punishment in the navy, was promptly adopted.

Mr. Hale added \$2,000,000 to the bill for construction work on new ships authorized, pursuant to the notice he gave yesterday. He also provided \$500,000 for new ammunition boats.

An effort was made by Senators Gore of Oklahoma and Bacon of Georgia to amend the bill to permit the Secretary of the Navy to buy materials for battleships in any part of the world to avoid the "extortion of the Steel Trust," which Mr. Gore characterized as the "tapeworm of the Treasury." The amendments were rejected.

An amendment offered by Senator Johnston of Alabama and accepted by Senator Hale authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 for a new destroyer of the semi-submerged or subservice type.

As matters stand to-night there is not the slightest prospect that President Roosevelt will win his fight to get Congress to appropriate money for the construction of four battleships. Canvasses made to-day by those who favor four vessels and those who believe that the two covered by the bill are enough show that the President's supporters will muster less than 30 votes out of a membership of 92. It is expected that twenty-five Republicans and two Democrats will vote for four battleships.

Senator Beveridge will lead the President's fight for four battleships and will have as lieutenants Senators Piles of Washington, Flint of California and Clapp of Minnesota.

TO FORFEIT RAILROAD LANDS.

House Passes Senate Resolution Authorizing Suit Against Harriman Line.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—To-day's session of the House was devoted to the discussion and disposition of the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings looking to the forfeiture of the land grant made to the Oregon and California Railroad, a Harriman line.

It was passed with only eight dissenting votes after an amendment offered by Mr. Fordney of Michigan had been rejected excluding from its operations bona fide purchasers other than railroad corporations. This received forty-three affirmative votes. Mr. Keifer of Ohio said that not a lawyer on the floor would vote for the resolution but for the cry that under it some railroad would catch the devil. On the other hand, Mr. Humphrey of Washington ridiculed the plea made by advocates of the Fordney amendment for the protection of the "innocent purchaser." Those innocent purchasers, he contended, were the thirty-eight corporations which had received 38,000 acres of land in violation of the conditions expressed in the grant.

Mr. Smith of Arizona, a member of the Committee on Public Lands, declared that the result of the land grant was no honest man. Mr. Fordney's amendment was rejected, 42 to 227. The joint resolution was then adopted, 245 to 8.

GOOD ROADS APPROPRIATION.

State Engineer Skene Says the \$1,000,000 Granted Is Absolutely No Use.

ALBANY, April 23.—State Engineer and Surveyor Frederick Skene is indignant over the action of the Legislature in regard to the appropriation for good roads. He says that the members of the Legislature broke faith with him and that their action in making only \$1,000,000 available for road work this year will stop road improvement for at least one year.

Mr. Skene says that he asked for \$7,000,000 and that it was understood that at least \$5,000,000 would be made available each year. On Tuesday of this week, the State Engineer says, he was informed by Republican leaders in the Senate that he could not have \$7,000,000 nor \$5,000,000, and it was then agreed that an appropriation of \$3,000,000 would be made. The bill which was drawn up by Mr. Skene is absolutely no use, as the Constitution and the laws of the State require the State Engineer to make an equitable distribution of the mileage between the State and the counties. Mr. Skene says that there are forty-six counties in the State where no roads could be built this year under the \$3,000,000 appropriation.

CHILD LABOR BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—What is supposed to be a model child labor bill was reported to the House from the Committee on the District of Columbia to-day. It prohibits child labor in the District and is intended as a model for States that are inclined to enact like measures. The measure was drawn up by Representative Elliott of New York, who as chairman of a sub-committee has given the subject of child labor considerable study. An interesting feature of the bill is that permitting children to engage in theatrical performances.

CAPT. COWLES TO BE REAR ADMIRAL.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Navy—Captain to be Rear Admiral, William S. Cowles; Commander to be a Captain, Alexander Sharp; Pay Inspector to be a Pay Director, Charles B. Williams.

RAYNER FOR STATE RIGHTS

STRONGLY CONDEMNS FEDERAL ENCROACHMENT.

Says Power to Set Aside an Act of Congress Was Never Delegated to the Supreme Court, but Absolutely Denied to Democratic Platform as He Would Write It.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Isador Rayner of Maryland addressed the Senate to-day in pursuance of notice given some days ago on the subject of State rights. The speech was made at the request of a number of the colleagues of the Maryland Senator. After declaring that the doctrine of State rights had slumbered for nearly half a century "because there were no great forces at work to revive it," the Senator declared that the "advent of the present Administration, with its purpose to centralize and concentrate Federal power and Executive prerogative, had revived interest in the time honored doctrine."

"The Supreme Court of the United States is not the forum in which to make the contest for constitutional rights," said the Senator. "The power to set aside an act of Congress by declaring its legislation unconstitutional is one that was never intended to be reposed in this tribunal by the framers of the instrument. It is a strange historic reminiscence to refer to that a motion to confer such a jurisdiction was twice voted down in the constitutional convention; but, nevertheless, it is a power that the Supreme Court has constantly exercised, and upon many an occasion in the interest of constitutional guarantees of personal freedom and of individual rights. One thing, however, I contend for, and that is that if there is to be any contest for constitutional rights we should not enact legislation here of doubtful validity to be remitted to the Supreme Court for its determination, but here upon the floor of Congress make the contest, and while we are making it have it fully understood, so that there can be no mistake about what the contest means."

Mr. Rayner strongly condemned the President's proposal to seize the intrastate railroads and manage them under the constitutional power delegated to Congress to establish post offices and post roads. "It goes beyond anything in the line of Federal centralization that has ever been advocated since the Constitution was established," he said.

Mr. Rayner condemned Federal incorporation of railroads advocated by the President and for which a bill is pending in the Senate. "There is only one way of accomplishing the object, and that is to pass a law that all common carriers shall be prohibited from carrying interstate commerce unless they submit to Federal incorporation. It must be observed that there is nothing in the Constitution that prohibits the Federal Government from violating the obligation of contracts. The language of section 10 is, 'That no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.'"

"The point, therefore, that I make is that all the charters, with but few exceptions, will be forfeited under such a law, and that every franchise granted to every common carrier by every State in the Union would be practically vacated, and I predict it here now that this is a proposition that we must soon encounter and battle with."

As another evidence of the present day tendencies toward Federal encroachment, Mr. Rayner cited a speech of Secretary Root upon the necessary enlargement of Federal powers:

"We have a proposition boldly announced by our Secretary of State, a lawyer of profound intellect and of present ability, that if the States do not come to the rescue of the Federal Government whenever an emergency arises for the exercise of Federal power, that ways will be found which will give the Federal Government the right to exercise the power that it proposes whether it comes within its delegated functions or not."

Fortified by such an authority as this, there is any wonder that the President proposed through the treaty making power to overthrow the local institutions of every Commonwealth of the land with which it came in contact and to take upon himself the power of the Federal Government?

"I would undoubtedly continue our historic contest against a tariff levied for protection."

"I would agree that this Government should become a world power upon the field of commerce and of enterprise and of civilization, but I would reject every proposal to unite with any other power to exercise the power that it proposes whether it comes within its delegated functions or not."

The opposition of the Minnesota Senators to the nomination of Mr. Purdy, who is a citizen of Minnesota, but was due to the fact that the Senators had a candidate of their own. This was W. E. Hale, a Minneapolis lawyer, the president of the Minnesota Bar Association, who has reached the age of 63 years. It was in pursuance of his rule not to appoint to the Federal district bench men over 50 years of age, unless under very exceptional circumstances, that President Roosevelt persistently refused to appoint Mr. Hale.

Mr. Purdy was United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota for part of the administration of Attorney-General Knox and as such filed the bill in equity which resulted in the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company.

PRESIDENT TO U. S. ATTORNEYS.

He Invites Them to the White House and Praises Their Work.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Assistant United States Attorneys who have been in conference with the Department of Justice in regard to the administration of the naturalization laws called on the President to-day to pay their respects. They were introduced by the Assistant Attorney-General Cooley, and Mr. Roosevelt after shaking hands with them made the following remarks:

"I have asked Mr. Cooley to bring you around here, for I wanted to shake hands personally and say a word of appreciation for the extreme importance of your task and of the admirable manner in which you are doing it. There isn't any more important task. The question with which you are dealing is right at the heart of all our citizenship, and I am more pleased than I can say at learning the way you are handling it. You know what Ruskin said, 'the man who does a bit of work primarily for the fee always does it badly, but the man who does the work is the man who does it for the sake of the work itself.' You have made it evident by the way you have handled this work that you have had your souls in it and have been trying to do the work in the best possible fashion because you are devoted to it, and as head of the Government I want to thank you and to say I appreciate it."

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Second Lieut. John W. Lang, Twenty-third Infantry, from General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to Philippines division.

First Lieut. Arthur Williams, Corps of Engineers, from General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to his station.

Major John R. Cree, General Staff, to Washington.

The retirement of First Lieut. William C. Stone, Third Infantry, is announced.

Capt. Frederick C. Tolson, Second Cavalry, from General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to his station.

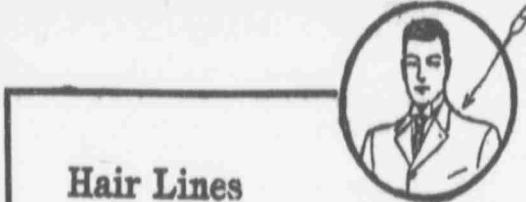
This navy order was issued:

Capt. A. Ward, to navy yard, New York, then to home and wait orders.

Cornell Faculty and Students Approve Gov. Hughes' Stand on Race-track Bills.

ITHACA, April 23.—Cornell students and members of the faculty crowded Barnes' Hall Auditorium to-night to express their approval of Gov. Hughes' stand on the race-track bills and to approve Senator Owen Cassidy of Watkins, the representative of this district, for voting against the bills.

The mention of the Governor's name and the announcement that he would speak at a big mass meeting in the Ithaca Lyceum on May 1, at which President Bohannon of Cornell will preside, were greeted with applause.



Hair Lines

Nothing stands still. Fabrics and weaves—like other things—advance or fall back. And here are fabrics far advanced beyond the rest of their kind. Rough and smooth finished cloths of blue and black with white hair line stripes woven at regular intervals.

These fabrics are fashioned into the new sack models—conservative three button styles and the more radical types. Prices \$17 to \$35.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

WANT CHEAPER PAPER.

Newspapers Publishers Association Sends Petition to Every Member of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—E. H. Baker, Secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, last night sent the following telegram to every member of the House of Representatives, who found it on his desks this morning:

"The American Newspaper Publishers Association in convention assembled protests against the subterfuge designed by Cannon, Payne and Dalzell to prevent relief from the extortions of the paper combine. We ask that the Stevens bill, now throttled in the Ways and Means Committee, be put to a vote on the floor of the House. We represent the seventh largest industry in the United States and have rights that Congress is bound to respect."

John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, sent the following reply: "I join in your protest. Get the Speaker to recognize the fact that we are making the motion and it will pass. It is up to him."

Mr. Williams to-day filed the telegram from Mr. Baker in connection with the following:

"I respectfully petition Congress of the United States to grant the request of the Newspaper Publishers Association in telegram herewith filed."

Speaking of the telegram from Mr. Baker, Speaker Cannon said:

"The House has appointed a special committee, with the Hon. James R. Mann of Illinois as chairman, to make a full investigation touching the alleged combination of the newspaper publishers to make the price of the newspaper paper. I have no doubt that the committee is ready now to hear any member of the Publishers Association touching any facts or suggestions by which facts can be ascertained that will shed light on the alleged combination. I may go further and say that I am satisfied that if these gentlemen do not come and give the facts on their own motion they will be required to come and give such facts as they have to establish their claim."

Republican members made Leader Payne a desk the receptacle for their copies of the telegram, and it bore a pile of a hundred or so.

Purdy for Federal Judge.

The President Disregards the Wishes of Senators Nelson and Clapp.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Milton D. Purdy to be United States Judge for the District of Minnesota. Two circumstances lend unusual interest to the appointment. One of these is that Mr. Purdy is the Assistant to the Attorney-General and as such has been in charge of the Federal prosecution of corporations under the Sherman and other anti-trust laws since December, 1907. The other matter of special interest in connection with the nomination is that it was made against the protest of Senators Nelson and Clapp of Minnesota and may precipitate a bitter fight in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Nelson is a member.

The opposition of the Minnesota Senators to the nomination of Mr. Purdy, who is a citizen of Minnesota, but was due to the fact that the Senators had a candidate of their own. This was W. E. Hale, a Minneapolis lawyer, the president of the Minnesota Bar Association, who has reached the age of 63 years. It was in pursuance of his rule not to appoint to the Federal district bench men over 50 years of age, unless under very exceptional circumstances, that President Roosevelt persistently refused to appoint Mr. Hale.

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COULD NOT WALK FOR FOUR MONTHS.

Mass of Itching, Burning Humor on Ankles—Feet Fearfully Swollen—Opiates Alone Brought Sleep—Many Treatments Failed but

TORTURES OF ECZEMA YIELDED TO CUTICURA

"Cuticura Remedies are all you claim them to be. I had eczema for over two years. I had two physicians, but they only gave me relief for a short time, and I cannot enumerate the ointments and lotions I used to no purpose. My ankles were one mass of sores. The itching and burning were so intense that I could not sleep. I could not walk for nearly four months. One day my husband said I had better try the Cuticura Remedies. After using them three times, I had the best night's rest in months unless I took an opiate. I used one set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, and my ankles healed in a short time. It is a year since I used Cuticura, and there has been no return of the eczema."

"I had a small lump in the corner of my eye for over a year which was very painful and got larger all the time, though I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment on it, and now it is gone. I am seventy-three years old and have lived on the farm for a long time, and I cannot enumerate the ointments and lotions I used to no purpose. My ankles were one mass of sores. The itching and burning were so intense that I could not sleep. I could not walk for nearly four months. One day my husband said I had better try the Cuticura Remedies. After using them three times, I had the best night's rest in months unless I took an opiate. I used one set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, and my ankles healed in a short time. It is a year since I used Cuticura, and there has been no return of the eczema."

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